Numb. 1519

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MAY 2. 1740.

No. 1517.

I SHALL begin this Paper as the *Author* of *Common Sense* begins his laſt, with obſerving, that it is about a Year ſince he was attack'd in the *Gazetteer*, by a Writer who hath been viſibly too hard for him in his own way. That in order to divert the Publick from attending to the Points really in Diſpute, the Author of *Common Senſe*, without the leaſt Colour of Truth, affirmed a certain Perſon of great Diſtinction to be the Author of that Paper, and abuſed him in a Manner peculiar to himſelf, in a Manner not to be deſcribed but by his own Pen, and in a Manner worthy of a deſperate Cauſe and deſperate Circumſtances. He was again attacked, and again anſwered in the ſame evaſive and ſcurrilous Manner. I am by no means aſhamed to own, that I was under great Concern to ſee an Honeſt and *Honourable Man*, of whoſe Humanity I could have ample Certificates even from Perſons of the ſame Party with *Common Senſe*, and whoſe Honour and Integrity is ſo thoroughly known to his Friends, that, I believe, no Gentleman has more than *He*, or Friends that would do more for his Service. I ſay, I am not aſhamed to own, that my Concern was great, to ſee ſuch a Perſon ſo treated. For this Cauſe I wrote *then*, I alſo wrote the *Gazetteer of April* the 4th, and write *now*, from a Senſe of Duty and Gratitude, and from no Hint or Direction whatſoever: Nor can I help wondering, that People who pretend ſuch Zeal for a young Man of Quality, on Account of his great Abilities, will not allow another Man a ſmall Portion of Reſpect for his *Honourable Patrons*; and, in conſequence of it, an Inclination to defend them, without being ordered ſo to do. The Party have already engroſſed *Wiſdom* and *Honeſty*, they might ſurely ſpare one a *little Gratitude*, and allow, that in a Caſe ſo plain as this a Man might write *without Orders*.

As to the Perſonal Scurrility of this Writer againſt me, I muſt tell him, what, conſidering his peeviſh Diſpoſition, I am ſorry to tell him, that it is altogether thrown away. It is not an eaſy Thing to counterfeit a Paſſion, otherwiſe I know his Diſpoſition ſo well, that I would really have wrote an angry Anſwer to oblige him. But inaſmuch as he has already on his Hands an Adverſary of his own Stamp, I thought I might ſpare myſelf the Pains. In what I have farther to ſay, therefore, I ſhall not conſider him but the *Publick*, and if he will give me Leave, will endeavour to be ſo conſiſtent as not to intermix rough Language with what I think neceſſary to ſay in my own Defence. In the *Gazetteer* of *April* 4. I gave the beſt Account I could of the Deſign of this Paper, and of the Method in which it has been carried on; and notwithſtanding what this ill-natur'd Writer aſſerts, I am well aſſur'd, that Men of as clear and much cooler Heads than he, have not thought amiſs of what I delivered on the Subject. There was, indeed, one Point which I laboured eſpecially, that of preſerving Decency in Political Writings; and as I did this out of Regard to the Publick, ſo I appeal to the Judgment of the Publick from the Tribunal of *Common Senſe*. In doing this I am very confident of my Succeſs; for let my own *Merit* be what it will, I am ſure of carrying it from the *Demerits* of *Common Senſe*. He tells the Publick once a Week, that they are a Crew of mean-ſpirited, abandon'd Wretches, who ſuffer themſelves to be bribed, abuſed, and trampled on by their Governors; and if they will give him Two-pence a Head to read this Character of themſelves, with now and then an additional Train of *Billingſgate* upon me, then I am miſtaken in my Notions of the Publick; but as this is impoſſible, I ſay as I ſaid before, my Succeſs is certain.

I am charg'd with writing Nonſenſe in ſaying, *that the Conductor of a Publick Paper is not anſwerable for what he receives, nor altogether for what he inſerts*. For my Part, I thought it Senſe when I wrote it, and I think ſo ſtill. Every Conductor of a Paper may be wrote to in that Capacity, therefore he is not accountable for all that he receives. He may receive Letters containing Matter he does not entirely approve, and not of ſuch Importance to the Publick that he ought not to ſuppreſs them. In this Caſe I conceive, that he is not altogether anſwerable for their Contents, otherwiſe he muſt be obliged to publiſh nothing contrary to his own Sentiments; which would be arrogating a Power to himſelf to which I think he has no Right. I ſay farther, *That the Conductor of a Publick Paper is without doubt accountable when he gives Place to Things altogether unworthy of the Eye of the Publick*. An Inſtance will make this plain, and prove it Senſe. I meant by this the inſerting ſuch a Letter as is that of *Piſtol* in the *Common Senſe* of *March* 22, 1740. But my Accuſer has cleared me in his next Paragraph, he makes my Nonſenſe good Senſe in the *Craftſman*; and as to the Tale he relates of his Confederate, that when he was *truſted* he *betrayed*, it is ſo ſtale and ſo true, that I wonder he thought it worth repeating; I rather think he ſhould take it as a Caution. The reſt of his detach'd Quotations are render'd Nonſenſe, if they are Nonſenſe, by his Manner of citing them; and to ſerve his Cauſe, he would repreſent any Man's Writings in the ſame Light. Not that I believe him inſincere, I am perſuaded he believes what he ſays; neither am I at all amazed, that he aſſerts *my Papers* to be *Nonſenſe*, when he has told us twenty Times, that there is a great deal of *Wit* and *Fine Language* in his *own*. It is his Misfortune, *Spleen and Conceit make up the Man!*

But this will, perhaps, not be thought ſufficient for the Paragraphs he cites *at large*: I will therefore endeavour if not to defend, at leaſt to explain them, as well as I can. By the firſt I meant, that Poſterity would do us all Juſtice; and that it would not believe Abſurdities, tho' ſworn to ever ſo roundly. Amongſt theſe I mentioned one Abſurdity: That Men ſhould love their Country ſo little, as to expect Money for fighting for it, and even to make Preſſing neceſſary when Money was offered, and at the ſame Time pretend to ſerve their Country in another Way altogether as dangerous from mere Point of Honour. I own alſo I did intend to ſuggeſt that *Serjeant Franklin* and *Corporal Purſer* did not keep their Troops together *without Pay*. This is a Fact about which I might be *wrong*; but where the *Nonſenſe* lies, in telling what I thought, is not yet clear to me. If the *Serjeant*, the *Corporal*, and their *Men*, think themſelves injured, let them go before a *Judge*, and ſwear there never was any Matters of Money amongſt them, but that they *fly* all *Patriot Kites gratis*, and I will confeſs myſelf anſwered; otherwiſe tho' the *Nonſenſe* may be on my Side, I ſhall make bold to think that the *Truth* is on it likewiſe; and, which is more, the *Publick* will think ſo as well as I, and thereby more than repair the Uſage I have received.

As to the ſecond Citation, I think it ſo plain that it needs no Commentary. As to the *firſt Regiment* of *Patriot Guards* and its *two* Battalions, I meant the *Craftſman*, and the thing is literally true, as a Friend of mine knows to his Coſt. Then again, as to the *Atlas's*, *Coloſſus's*, and all the new-coin'd Billingſgate of the Party, does it not notoriouſly fly about daily in Papers, Pamphlets and Prints? and was it ever return'd? What Privilege the Patriots have to bring their *Earwigs* to carry away their *Speeches*, that they may have the Satisfaction of ſeeing themſelves in *Print* is what I ſhall not inquire into; but this I am ſure of, that if other People took the ſame Liberty, they would be deſervedly laugh'd at for their intolerable Vanity. I muſt alſo confeſs, that I ſhould have been tempted to have conſider'd ſome of thoſe *Speeches* more particularly, if I had not been apprehenſive that the ſame Perſons who conniv'd at the Printing of their Eloquence would not have borne with Patience the taking it to Pieces. Such is the Modeſty, ſuch the Conſiſtency of theſe Men! Sometimes they complain in Parliament that things are *printed* in their Names, and at the ſame time have Perſons in the *Gallery* to *print* what they think it expedient for their Party to boaſt of their ſaying. Miſerable would this Behaviour be in any body elſe, but mighty juſt and upright in them! becauſe, like their Scribe *Common Senſe*, they think *well done* that they do, and nothing elſe. How happy ſhould we be under ſuch an Adminiſtration! In ſuch a Caſe we ſhould be all of one Mind; for thoſe who will bear no *Contradiction* now, would bear no *Oppoſition* then, they would not depend upon *Gazetteers*, but upon their old Weapon, *Power*, eccleſiaſtical, civil and military.

'Tis certain, that I have now done with *Common Senſe*, and whomevever he contends with, he ſhall never contend with me again, for we are oppoſite I find in all our Sentiments; he does me the Honour to think Evil of me for ſuppoſing he was too hardly treated; I ſtand corrected, I ſhall hardly think ſo again. Yet with reſpect to the Town, I continue in my old Opinion ſtill, I conceive that perſonal Altercations are unworthy of their Attention, and I am afraid they will be found ſo in the End. This however is the ſole thing at which the Patriots aim. If you anſwer their Charges gravely, they come with a burleſque Reply, and to make a Jeſt of *you*, ridicule *themſelves*. If you talk of the *Adminiſtration*, they talk of *Robinocracy*. If you expoſe their Doctrine of *ſervile Dependency*, they eſtabliſh it by dreaming of a *golden Rump*; and if you inquire into the Merit of a *young Man of Quality's Writings*, they threaten Repriſals upon another Perſon's *Family*. In ſhort, they exp & that a Writer in the *Gazetteer* ſhould foreſee *ſudden Death*, or at leaſt be accountable for not *foreſeeing* it; tho' for their parts, they will neither *ſee* nor *foreſee* any thing; they will libel a *Queen* in her *laſt Moments*, injure her Memory by ſcandalous *Epitaphs*, and prejudice as far as they are able a worthy Divine for attempting to do Juſtice to her *Virtues*. With ſuch Men who can deal? You can expect nothing from them, and they will bear nothing with you. The Omiſſion of a ſingle Word in tranſcribing a Paper, or at the Preſs, is a ſufficient Handle for them; tho' the ſame thing happens in their own Papers every Day untaken Notice of. I did formerly declare, and I declare again, that I wrote that *Paper*, which they are pleas'd to allow to be *Grammar* and *Engliſh*, without Aſſiſtance and without Direction. Whenever theſe Gentlemen will anſwer as plainly the *Queries* put to them, I dare ſay the Town will be ſatisfy'd; and if I am able to gueſs from the Spirit raiſed by laſt Week's Adventure, they will not be ſatisfy'd *till then*. But this is nothing to me, nor ſhall I hereafter trouble myſelf about it. Thoſe who have nothing in View but removing of Perſons may be fond of converting all things into perſonal Diſputes; but as I have no Intention of that ſort, I believe I am in no danger of running into that Failing. It has been hitherto my Misfortune to write with two much Concern, and to be ſo much in *earneſt* as not to introduce a neceſſary Quantity of *Jokes*, when I am convinc'd that this is the only taking Way of Writing, I ſhall either ſhew more *Wit* or more *Modeſty* than I have hitherto done, that is, I ſhall either lay down my *Pen*, or write in the *Faſhion*.

But after all, I muſt finiſh this Paper as I began it, that is, I muſt put the Town in mind of the Folly, the Wickedneſs, the Abſurdity of making a *Perſon* of Diſtinction anſwerable for the Chaſtiſement a ſcurrilous Author draws upon himſelf. The Author of the *Engliſhman's Journal* does not ſubſcribe his Name to his Paper, why ſhould he expect that other People ſhould ſubſcribe theirs; he ſpares no body who differs from him in Opinion, nay he ridicules them if they ſpare him; he thinks it hard if after the higheſt Provocations any Writer in this Paper glances at a Perſon of Diſtinction of his Party; why then ſhould he think ſuch wild Liberties as he takes juſtifiable, even on his own Principles? His Readers too have Reaſon to expect more Favour at his Hands, neither do I know how he can poſſibly excuſe himſelf to them, but by pleading *Neceſſity*, and alledging that it is fair to talk of a feign'd Perſon in order to get off of a real Charge. For my parr, I muſt acknowledge, that conſidering the preſent critical Situation of things, I am almoſt aſham'd to ſee things of this Nature appear in Papers dedicated as their Authors ſay to the *Service* of the *Publick*. There are ſo many Topicks which deſerve our ſerious Conſideration, the general Diſpoſition of the People ſeem ſo ill ſuited to the great Concerns which, as a *Nation*, we have upon our Hands, that I muſt freely ſay it would be the Intereſt of all Parties to lay trivial Diſputes aſide, and to come to thoſe important Points which are the true Cauſes of our Diviſions, that People may know what to think and how to act; which is certainly their Concern, and will be found ſo at laſt, whatever our *Patriot Jeſters* and political *Pickle-herrings* may ſay to the contrary.

R. FREEMAN.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Madrid, April 12. N. S.

THE late Duke of Ormond and Lord Marſhal have frequent Conferences with the General the

the Duke de Montemar, and 'tis thought they will not let out hence till the Regiments are on the March which are order'd to go and take Poſſeſſion af the Camp that is to be form'd in Galicia. All the King's Troops are now complete and in a very good Condition, eſpecially the Cavalry, which makes as fine a Figure both Men and Horſes as any in Europe.

The King has ſign'd a Decree for raiſing a Poll-tax upon all his Subjects, and a Project is talk'd of for eſtabliſhing a Monopoly with regard to the Spaniſh Wool, by which his Majeſty is to have all the Sheep in the Kingdom in his own Hands.

St. Sebaſtian, April 18. N. S. Juſt now we hear, that on the 15th two Ships from Buenos Ayres, with 900000 Pieces of Eight beſides valuable Effects on board, arriv'd in the Port of St. Andero. 'Tis ſaid an Embargo is forthwith to be laid upon all the Ships here and in all the other Ports of this Kingdom. Among the Paſſengers that were on board the Harriſon, bound from Maryland, which was taken by a Guipuſcoa Company's Ship and carry'd into Port Paſſage in January laſt, there happen to be two Miſſionary Jeſuits, one of whom is Thomas Gerard an Engliſhman, and the other is John Stevens a Lay-brother, a Native of Gravelin in Flanders. They were brought to the College of this City, where they were receiv'd with Diſtinction.

Barcelona, April 21. N. S. Admiral Haddock being inform'd that the Count de Glimes Gov. Gen. of Catalonia had ſent five Ships from hence with ſome Officers of Diſtinction and ſeveral Companies of Soldiers for Majorca, ſent two or three Frigates to catch them; upon which two of the Ships put into Terragona, as did two others to a neighbouring Port, but the 5th was oblig'd to ſurrender after a ſtout Reſiſtance, wherein the Spaniards had about 70 Men kill'd and ſeveral wounded. Thoſe that were taken Priſoners were 60 Soldiers beſides Officers.

From the Leyden Gazette.

Naples, April 12. N. S. A ſpecial Junto has lately been held here by the King's Order, in which it was determin'd, that the Officers of the Iriſh Regiment of Limerick, who, after having kill'd their Colonel, fled for Sanctuary to a Convent, ought not to enjoy the Immunity; mean time the Cardinal Spinelli, our Archbiſhop has been ſent to in order to give his Opinion. Several Jews are arriv'd here, particularly one from Conſtantinople, who offers to farm the Snuff.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, April 30. Came to Spithead the Shirley, Thomſon, for Jamaica; the Perdland, Hurr, for Virginia; the Prince of Orange, Peddie, for St. Chriſtopher's; the Matilda, Gore, for Oporto; all from London. Sailed his Majeſty's Ship Panther, Capt. Rycaut, for Plymouth.

Deal, April 30. Wind E. N. E. This Morning ſailed his Majeſty's Ship Seahorſe, for the River. Remains the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for Leghorn. Arrived the Elizabeth, Cunningham, from Lisbon. Came down and ſailed the Betty, Smith, for Oporto; the Fernley, Ducker, for Portſmouth and Lisbon.

Graveſend, April 30. Paſſed by the St. Anthony, Sinnott, from Cadiz; the John and James, Barkoute, from Seville; the Peter and Bridget, Dahl, from Norway; the Mary, Gilby, from Calais; the Trial, Leggatt, from New England; the Fleece, Hugget, from Guernſey.

Graveſend, May 1. Paſſed by the Brogdon, Hooper; Wheatley, Bound; Marlborough, Roſhter; from Lisbon; the Diſpatch, Ryland; Townſend, May; Ruby, Deveal; Lilly, Townſhend; Barum, Damon; Expedition, Pipon; Racehorſe, Goſs, all from Oporto; the Rowland, Sullivan, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Hope, Duncker, from Hamburgh; the Amelia, Grant; St. George, Wright; Samuel, Odion; from South Carolina; the Two Brothers, Thompſon, from Georgia; the Hope, Snelling, from New England; the San Antonio de Padua, Morris, from Dantzick; the Charming Molly, Righton; and the James, Kirwan, from Monſerat; the William, Atkinſon; San Fernando, Emerton; and Onſlow, Bevan, from Jamaica; the Free Briton, Cabott; and Succeſs, Curtis, from Carolina; the Veteran, Moria, from Seville.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Amſterdam, the Neptune, Swartz, from London; and the ———, Wilkinſon, from Hull.

Up the Elbe, the Margaret, John Myer; and the Mary, Lucas, from London.

At Leghorn, the Menabilla, Blake, from Gallipoly and Meſſina.

LONDON.

In our Paper of Wedneſday laſt we mention'd the Cæſar, Capt. Cummings for Eaſt India being arriv'd at Portſmouth, which proves a Miſtake. There are Letters from Dieppe in France which ſay, that ſhe drove on the Sands near Treport, about 10 Miles Eaſt of Dieppe, in the late bad Weather; that in the Storm ſhe loſt her Foremaſts, and had ſeveral of her People waſh'd over-board, the reſt are all ſav'd, with the Cargo, and they were not without Hope of ſaving the Ship.

The Three Friends, Walſh, bound from Cork for Havre, is loſt near Dunkirk, the Crew ſav'd.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley Chancelor of the Duchy of Lancaſter has lately preſented the Rev. Mr. Harper, his domeſtick Chaplain, to the Rectory of Barwick in Elmett in the Dioceſe and County of York.

We hear, that a certain Great Officer has receiv'd a Meſſage from his Majeſty acquainting him, that the King had no farther Occaſion for his Service.

The Marriage between her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Mary and his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Heſſe is to be ſolemnized on Thurſday next at the Royal Chapel at St. James's, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland being to eſpouſe her by Proxy.

The Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe have appointed Mr. W. Roach, Coaſt-waiter of the Exciſe in the Port of London, and Mr. Eaſton Francis, Tideſman in the ſaid Port, to be Surveyors at the Port of Briſtol.

Yeſterday at Noon the Dead-warrant came down to Newgate for the Execution of the 6 Maleſactors now under Sentence of Death there on Wedneſday next

Yeſterday Morning the Lord Charles Noel Somerſet, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, was married to the Hon. Miſs Berkeley, Daughter of —— Berkeley, Eſq; by his Lady the Viſcounteſs Dowager of Hereford.

An Anonymous Letter having been directed to Sir John Gonſon in Gray's-Inn, has been received by him, threatning to deſtroy him, and Juſtice De Veil, by Sword or Piſtol before the End of laſt Week, for their having done their Country Juſtice, and joined in committing ſome Perſons to Newgate on Account of uſing falſe Dice: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in the writing or ſending the abovemention'd Letter, has been pleas'd to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof And alſo a Reward of One Hundred Pounds to ſuch Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery as aforeſaid, payable upon Conviction of ſuch Offender or Offenders.

High Water this Day at London Bridge,	Morning	Evening
	03 22	03 39

Bank Stock 140 1-4th. India 159. South Sea 99 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 110 1-half 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 101 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 87. London Aſſurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Waſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths Million Bank 114 1-half. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

SIR, London, May 2. 1740

YOUR *Vote, Intereſt (and Poll if needful) are deſired for Deputy Samuel Keynton, Citizen and Haberdaſher of London, Warehouſeman and Merchant, who has been many Years Deputy, and Twenty ſeven Years Common-Councilman, in Wallbrook Ward; to be one of the Bridge-maſters of this City, vacant by the Death of Mr. John Lund; who has lately met with great Loſſes and Misfortunes in Trade, and entirely out of all Employment, is obliged to make this Application, and humbly prays your Favour and Aſſiſtance.*

NB. The Election will be on Midſummer day next.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, An Act to give farther Powers to the Commiſſioners for building a Bridge croſs the River *Thames,* &c. *Do hereby give Notice that they have, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act, appointed the Payments of the Contributors to the ſaid Lottery to be made into the Bank of England, in the Proportions and at the Times following; that is to ſay, One Pound on each Ticket to be paid on or before Wedneſday the 21ſt of May (the Caſhiers being ready to receive the ſame); Two Pounds more to be paid on or before Wedneſday the 23d of July next and the remaining Two Pounds on each Ticket on or before Wedneſday the 24th of September following.*

South-Sea Houſe, London, April 30, 17[illegible]

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company do hereby give Notice, That they will expoſe to Sale, at their Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet on Wedneſday the 14th of May next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon,

35 Hogſheads of Sugar from Jamaica.

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Saxony,	*Alſace,*	*France,*
Mentz,	*Tyrol,*	*Spain,*
Cologn,	*Trent,*	*Flanders,*
Franconia,	*Venice,*	*Hainault,*
Bohemia,	*Eccleſiaſtical State*	*Brabant,*
Auſtria,	*Tuſcany,*	*Holland,*
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JAMAICA RUM, at	6	9	per Gallon;
CONIAC BRANDY,	7	6	
BATAVIA ARRACK,	13	6	

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Therefore as no Perſons whatſoever can command the Goods from abroad on better Terms, ſo they are determin'd at all times to ſell at the loweſt Price that can poſſibly be aſſorted (dealing altogether for ready Money) nor will they vend any but what they will WARRANT neat and genuine.

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THIS Medicine reſtrains in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood, alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menſes, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine; but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticks from the Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſwaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

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